

**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 9th August 1902.**

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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1081. The *Indian Mirror* writes that in view of the change in the disposition of the Amir Habibulla towards the British Government, which is evidenced by his smother-

The Afghan cloud.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
8th Aug. 1902.

ing trade between India and Afghanistan, and arresting as spies British Indian subjects found in his country, the Government of India are getting restive over the situation. Yet the London *Daily Mail* recently contained a sensational article from the pen of M. Demetrius Boulger, in which Ayub Khan, the political prisoner or refugee, has been freely belauded and regarded as a trump card should another Afghan embroglio arise. As to this phase of the question, the *Mirror* remarks :—

This is all very well as regards Ayub Khan. But is this the sort of writing that should catch the Amir Habibullah's eyes in his present distrustful mood? The Viceroy's reception of Ayub was unwise in the extreme, and we said so at the time. Are we going to have a recurrence of the events of twenty-four years ago, and going to force yet another Afghan campaign? The Delhi Durbar of Lord Lytton was followed by the Third Afghan War. Is the terrible experience to be repeated after the Delhi Durbar of Lord Curzon?

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1082. The *Weekly Chronicle* (Assam), thinks that it is quite time Mr.

Mr. Kemp, Inspector of Police,  
Sylhet.

Kemp, the Inspector of Police, Sylhet, was transferred, as he has been in the district from 1893 and has lately made himself objectionable to

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,  
29th July 1902.

the people. Apart from this, the journal holds that on general grounds, "it is never right to allow a Police officer to remain in one district for such an unusually long time. This is both against rule and expediency."

1083. While expressing its disapproval of the *personnel* and scope of the enquiry laid down for the Police Commission, which should, in its opinion, enter more fully into

The Police Commission.

BEHAR HERALD,  
2nd Aug. 1902.

the subject of the oppression exercised by the Police and the efficiency of the higher officials of the service, the *Behar Herald* is nevertheless glad that the Government have appointed the Commission, and congratulates them thereon. It hopes the value of the gain to the community will be enhanced rather than diminished by the labours of the Commission.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

1084. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Barisal correspondent writes as follows regarding the sentence passed in this case :—

The Barisal Hataishi defama-  
tion case.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th Aug. 1902.

"You express wonder at the monstrous sentence passed upon the accused by the lower Court, but to us, the people of Barisal, it is no matter of surprise. The trying Deputy Magistrate is scarcely beyond his teens—being only 24 or 25 years of age—and it is no wonder that the case should have ended so disastrously. What we really wonder at is that so important and complicated a case was at all made over to a boy Magistrate. Here is an instance to show how this young official in his youthful exuberance acts in a manner opposed to reason. He convicted and sentenced a man to receive 25 stripes for stealing a jack-fruit worth the trifle of an anna or so. The sentence was carried then and there; and would it be believed that the Magistrate not only went to see the spectacle, but he requested the pleaders present in court to accompany him, which of course they declined to do."

1085. Referring to the alleged partiality for flogging on the part of Mr. De, the Magistrate of Faridpur, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—

Flogging.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Aug. 1902.

"Here is a problem for the Legislature to solve, viz., to definitely lay down the measure of the punishment in cases of flogging. In hanging, the Judge distinctly says that the victim should be hanged by the neck till he



is dead. In the same manner the law should distinctly say how flogging should be administered. Some Magistrates are satisfied where the cane produces red stripes on the skin. Some are not satisfied until the skin is peeled off at each stroke, while there are strong Magistrates who insist that the stripes should go deep into the muscles. We do not speak of Englishmen who are generally for corporeal punishment, but it strikes one as quite unnatural for an Indian Magistrate to advocate the practice of flogging his own countrymen in this vigorous fashion. Perhaps Mr. De is of opinion that flogging is a lighter punishment than imprisonment, but yet there is a brutality in flogging which shocks humanity."

BENGALKE,  
6th Aug. 1902.

1086. In connection with the allegation made by Babu Rash Behari Mondle, an Honorary Magistrate, against the Subdivisional Officer of Madhepura, which the District Judge found untrue, the *Bengalee* says that seven mukhtears practising in Madhepur gave evidence against the Subdivisional Officer. These men were called on to show cause why the Judge should not decline to renew their licenses or defer renewal till the receipt of the High Court's order in the case of Babu Rash Behari Mondle. This was on the 1st February last, and the 10th February was fixed as the date when cause was to be shown. Meanwhile the High Court's order was received, and the Court did not accept the finding of the Judge. The Mukhtear's licenses should have been renewed. But this was not done. On the 10th February they showed cause; and on the 10th May fresh proceedings were drawn up against them under the Legal Practitioners' Act. They showed cause on the 29th May, but it was not till the 5th July that their licenses were renewed.

The *Bengalee* thinks that some reparation is due to the Mukhtears for the loss, trouble and annoyance to which they were subjected.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th Aug. 1902.

1087. Adverting to the case in which Babu Someshwar Das, a Deputy Collector of Allahabad, was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, in connection with a dispute that took place between himself and a late tenant of his, Mr. De la Fosse over the ownership of some rose plants, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

"For this alleged offence—for it has yet to be proved to whom the plants really belonged, and the Magistrate's Court was not the proper place to settle the question—Babu Someshwar has been sent to jail for three months with hard labour by the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad! This strong Magistrate had, however, sense to perceive that the punishment he had inflicted was extraordinary, and that he should, therefore, give an explanation, at least to satisfy his own conscience. He justifies his ferocious punishment, by declaring that as Babu Someshwar was a Deputy Collector, he deserved a more severe sentence than an ordinary person. What does this mean? Does it mean vindictiveness or pure sense of justice?"

(d)—Education.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,  
26th July 1902.

1088. The *Moslem Chronicle* draws the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the employment of Dr. Ross, the Principal of the Madrassa, on some duty in the Presidency College. As this is bound to affect the discipline and control of the Madrassa, and is opposed to all principle, the journal hopes His Honour will disapprove of the action of the Director of Public Instruction and take such action as will ensure the Principal of the Madrassa being a whole-time officer.

A complaint is also made that the Director of Public Instruction transfers teachers and professors from the Madrassa without even consulting Dr. Ross.

EAST,  
2nd Aug. 1902.

1089. The *East* does not think there is any justification in its contemporaries entertaining a feeling of alarm at the Government raising the value of high education. It recommends them and the owners of private institutions, if they want to show that their countrymen are the equals of their British fellow-subjects, to rather help the Government in raising the standard of education in this country. In its opinion the existing system of education, both primary and high,



ought to be radically changed, and in order to effect this, the Government will have to do what interested parties in the country are naturally opposed to. What is required under the circumstances is to help the Government in bringing about a radical change in the system of the education of young men, and not ascribe evil motives to the authorities, without whose help Indians cannot yet hope to make any progress whatever as a people.

1090. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* makes the following remarks on the proposed educational reforms :—

The Educational reforms.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
4th Aug. 1902.

“ Lord Curzon undertook a great work when he took upon himself to reform the educational methods. Next to religion, education is dear to the Indian. Why did not his Lordship leave the matter in the hands of the people themselves? Is he sure as to whether he is doing good or causing mischief by his proposed reforms? The one way of meeting objections is to attribute motives. But we can declare that we have no ‘vested interests’ to serve in this matter. Will His Excellency listen to reasonable objections? It is no doubt his duty to do it; for if there is God in Heaven, the English people are responsible to Him for what they do in India.”

1091. The *Indian Nation* hopes that in the case of the Universities Commission's recommendations, they will be laid

INDIAN NATION,  
4th Aug. 1902.

The Universities Commission's recommendations.

before the public for discussion before they receive the Secretary of State's sanction and become rigid and unalterable. In that case, there will be some little hope of the voice of reason being heard.

1092. On this subject the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—

*Ibid.*

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th Aug. 1902.

“ It is alleged that the policy of the Government is to impart real education to a few, instead of imparting a fictitious one to many. If that be so, we have yet to know why should real education be imparted only to a few and not to many. If want of funds be the reason, that must come with ill-grace from a Government which spends half its resources in military equipments and in the efficiency of the Army. The Indians love education deeply; that is their life, that is their consolation. They need be consoled, for they labour under disabilities from which every other nation is free. Instead of preventing students of average ability and humble means from taking to the pursuit of knowledge, every facility should be given to them to become useful members of society.”

1093. The *Bengalee* says that, now that the recommendations of the Universities Commission have been published, its worst fears have been confirmed. It disagrees with

*Ibid.*

BENGALIE,  
5th Aug. 1902.

the views expressed by the Commission that it were better to raise the standard of education than that a large number of young men should be passed through an inadequate course of instruction leading to a depreciated degree, holding that no one wants that the degree should be depreciated, while it has all along been admitted that the standard should be gradually raised, in keeping with the gradual advance of the community in mental capacity. This object is doubtful of attainment by the raising of college fees, by confining high education to a few aristocratic noodles, by abolishing private colleges and restricting the area of high education. To pursue such a course however is to commit not only an educational but a political blunder. Ignorance is the foster-mother of fanaticism and disaffection. The political considerations which beset the revolutionary proposals of the Commission are not to be overlooked, and they will not escape the attention of a responsible Government. In the frenzy of power they should not be lightly treated. It is a huge national injustice to stifle the mental aspirations of a great community and to deprive them of high education under the plea of rendering it more efficient. The journal concludes by inciting others to adopt some definite and determined course to save high education and ensure the steady progress of the country.

1094. It is true, says the *Indian Mirror*, that the country will suffer as the result of the Universities Commission's deliberations, but not to that extent which was imagined

*Ibid.*

INDIAN MIRROR,  
6th Aug. 1902.

on the first impulse. Indian students, being denied the benefits of higher education will go abroad in increasing numbers and be educated in England,



Germany, America and Japan. So out of evil good will come. It will only be the poorer classes of education seekers who will suffer, because they have no means to go abroad. It was never contemplated, when Indian Universities were established, that the Government should have the monopoly of education. If this end is secured, the *Mirror* is constrained to remark that sound education will yearly become a vanishing quantity. Therefore, says the journal, something more ought to be done than to voice the existing alarm in the press, and monster representative meetings of protest should be held throughout the country.

In the course of this leader, the *Indian Mirror* writes thus of Lord Curzon:—

"If the report is adopted with its sweeping recommendations, Lord Curzon will have earned the unenviable reputation of having been the most revolutionary and reactionary of British Viceroys and Governors-General of India. He will have subverted the policy—built up after years of study and experience and constant endeavour for the uplifting of the Indian people—deliberately adopted and pursued by such distinguished statesmen as Bentinck, Macaulay and Dalhousie. We hope His Excellency will not take it much amiss if we venture to say that his superior statecraft consists less in building up than in pulling down time-honoured edifices. Lord Curzon is that sort of a public servant who catches the unlearned imagination and throws a glamour about him. But there are people who can see through what may be called the scintillating haze. They are not duped—at least not more than once or twice. To-day they talk in England of Lord Curzon as the coming Premier. We do not care, for British Prime Ministers are to all intents and purposes nonentities to India. We presently care for realities, and we are bound to state truthfully and fearlessly that Lord Curzon will leave these shores as the most unpopular of British Viceroys and Governors-General."

INDIAN NATION,  
4th Aug. 1902.

1095. The uncharitable, says the *Indian Nation*, can imagine only one motive for the Government contemplating the abolition of law classes attached to some Colleges in Calcutta and the substitution of its own Central Law College—namely, profit. But there is no reason why private schools should be deprived of a right which they have enjoyed so long and of which they have proved themselves deserving.

The *Nation* recommends that the existing examination should be elaborated so that there may be a systematic examination in all the books and subjects prescribed. There should be an examination at the end of each annual course of lectures, and the degree should be conferred only when both the examinations have been passed. After the examination has been thus improved, there will be no necessity for the two years apprenticeship insisted upon previous to enrolment in the High Court.

A Central Law College in Calcutta, continues the journal, will be no novel experiment. It was tried and found wanting. The Law classes of the Presidency College practically constituted such a Central Law College. They were a Government institution. But attendance at lectures delivered to those classes was as much a sham as the attendance of to-day. There is no magic in Government control. The growth of numerous private Arts colleges has not killed the Arts classes of the Presidency College, but the establishment of Law classes in the Metropolitan Institution led to the closing of the Law classes of the Presidency College. If Government has confidence in the superiority of its management, it should not shirk competition. It has not done so in Arts teaching. To neglect all these considerations and to be guided by a mere greed of gain would not be creditable to Government. The English are a money-loving people, and we are afraid our Government seems to be exhibiting a money-loving spirit in its schemes of academic reform. Control over textbooks, a Law College, a Teaching University, and even the licensing of Hostels may bring some money into the official purse or the quasi-official purse of the University; they will not necessarily mean reform.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
6th Aug. 1902.

1096. The following are the views of the *Hindoo Patriot* with regard to the attitude to be assumed in the matter of the contemplated changes in the educational policy:—

"Education is far too dear to us, education is far too valuable to us. It is our life, our backbone, our real and only politics, our religion, our solace, our all. With it we live, thrive, prosper and flourish, without it we are doomed



and eternally lost. Our ancient seats of learning were not rich in libraries, laboratories or aught but devotion to learning and intellectual superiority. So will our future seats of learning be, say what Governments and Government Universities may. Education and learning, such as we understand, such as we need, and such as we desire and prize, must be of our own furnishing, if no body else will furnish it, and we are not sure that this compulsory self-reliance, if it may be so called, will not open out a brighter page in the nation's history than has yet been unfolded. Yet let us fight and fight every inch of the ground and see what concessions can be gained from outside. United action ought to be possible and petty strifes, petty jealousies and petty vested interests if any, that our opponents see lurk everywhere, ought to be sunk now and eternally. And the fight must be that of business men, gentlemen, loyal men, and shrewd men, always bent upon making the best of the situation. Let this be organised at once and leave the rest in higher hands.

## (h)—General.

1097. The *Weekly Chronicle*, Assam, complains that the men appointed as Rural Sub-Registrars in the district of Sylhet are all without education and experience of their work, and are obliged to depend upon their clerks for guidance. They are also constantly given to absenting themselves, with the result that the offices are placed in charge of clerks, a practice which is opposed to standing orders. The *Chronicle* asks the Inspector-General of Registration to inspect some of these offices during his present tour.

1098. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to notice that Mr. Anthony, who has succeeded Mr. Badshah, as Comptroller of the Post Office, has revived the latter's orders with regard to forfeiture of casual leave for unpunctual attendance. The paper points out the cruelty of subjecting the clerks to the same punishment, viz., forfeiture of a day's leave, whether they are 6, 44, or 62 minutes late in the month. It begs Mr. Anthony to withdraw the order as was done by Mr. Badshah, for it will not only do no good, but will only add to the misery of his subordinates, who in consequence of living a great distance from the office are unavoidably delayed by tram-cars, &c.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,  
29th July 1902.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
2nd Aug. 1902.

1099. The following is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—  
"Ten European or Eurasian lads are required by the Government Telegraph Department in Allahabad for training in automatic work, temporary employment during the Delhi Durbar, with prospects. All applications to be made, etc., etc., etc. But why are natives of the soil excluded? Is it because the Queen's Proclamation is to be re-affirmed at the Coronation Durbar? Pray how long will the rulers of the land continue to behave in this manner—speaking one way and acting in another? Do they not know that the natives compare the *bow wow* of their promise with the tail of their performance, and thus learn to respect the rulers less? Why should any Indian department be in the hands of Europeans mainly, and above all, why should the Telegraph department be so? And it is the Indians who find the money! The Indians find the money and the Government of India comes forward to claim every pice of it and then dispose of it in this manner, namely, to announce, 'Ten men are wanted for the Public service, but they must be Europeans or Eurasians!'"

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
2nd Aug. 1902.

1100. The *Bengalee* condemns the policy of the Government in employing doctors to be engaged in England on Rs. 750 a month plus travelling allowances for anti-plague inoculation measures in the Punjab.

BENGALIE,  
3rd Aug. 1902.

There are plenty of Indian medical men with experience of their work and the customs of the country who could have been employed for this purpose at a far cheaper cost, and in ignoring their claims the Government has done a grievous injustice to them and the Indian tax-payer. It should be remembered, adds the journal, that the riots and disturbances, which occurred in the early stage of the anti-plague campaign, had been due solely to the ignorance of Indian customs and modes of life on the part of the agents

Anti-plague inoculation in the Punjab.



employed by Government, and one should have thought that the disastrous results of that experiment should have sufficiently discouraged further attempts in the same line. But though knowledge comes, wisdom lingers, and evidently past experience has gone for nothing.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
5th Aug. 1902.

1101. Quoting the *Voice of India*, the *Indian Mirror* refers to the proposed anti-plague inoculations which have been sanctioned for the Punjab as "a very large, very expensive and very foolhardy experiment," which is bound to fail in more respects than one.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,  
3rd Aug. 1902.

1102. The following comments appear in *Power and Guardian* on the letter of the Magistrate of Puri to Babu Rabendra Nath Tagore, a poet and gentleman of rank and position, to give up the site allowed to him by Government in the Balukhanda Estate, as it falls within that portion of the town reserved for Europeans, and to select another in exchange in the native quarters:—

"The letter certainly speaks for itself. To distinguish European and native quarters on a Government estate is a curiosity for which we were never prepared. And to ask a gentleman of Babu Rabindra Nath's position, wealth and education to remove from a spot wherein perhaps live a few *sahebs*, no matter what their colour or education, is a piece of impertinence which should never be put up with by those who have any the least bit of self-respect in the composition of their character. Mr. Garrett is described as a 'boy-Magistrate,' and it is perhaps this fact which will explain much of what we hear of him."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th Aug. 1902.

1103. Referring to the probability of Lord Curzon being given a seat in the British Cabinet, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

"If Lord Curzon has to leave India, who will take charge of the Delhi Durbar? Of course, His Lordship may go after the Durbar, but, then, what will become of the Victoria Memorial? And what of his twelve reforms? It is in this heartless manner that India is governed! Before His Lordship passes Suez, he will forget everything about India. Why? Because, it is impossible for a British Minister to do his legitimate work, and think of the affairs of another country. Lord Curzon will be followed by another Viceroy, who will perhaps begin his rule by announcing 13 reforms. If he is worthless he will be allowed to remain in office; if brilliant, he will be taken away to be succeeded by a reforming Viceroy with 14 projects."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Aug. 1902.

1104. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* objects to the use of the term "native" in referring to Indians and says that those who persist in applying this word of contempt to them betray their littleness and their want of education and good breeding. It adds:—

"In most of the railway latrines, perhaps in all, there are printed boards to distinguish them. There are latrines for "gentlemen" and latrines for "natives." If they had said that some were for "Englishmen" and some for "natives" they would have shown some sense, but to say that some were for "gentlemen" and some for "natives" is to remind the Indians of a battle that was fought about a 150 years ago, viz., the battle of Plassy.

"Lord Roberts is a hero because his Candahar march proved it. But can he forgive his enemies? Englishmen have conquered one-third of the globe, but can they treat a nation, whose liberties they have robbed, with common courtesy? They can win battles; but can they win hearts? To infuse terror is one thing; to inspire affection and regard is quite another thing."

BENGALIEE,  
8th Aug. 1902.

1105. The *Bengalee* protests against the proposal to abolish the progressive system of salaries in the Department of Finance and Commerce as one which reduces the position and prospects of the clerical establishment, and which is regarded as a practical blow to the aspirations of the friends of India for the amelioration of the Indians. It suspects that the proposed reorganisation is intended to improve the higher grades, reserved or intended to be reserved for the Eurasians, and that the lower grades will be so constituted that the holders will not receive any promotion either in position or pay. It exhorts the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay and Mr. Baker not to be led away by unwise counsellors and lend their countenance



to a scheme the "melancholy meanness" of which will for ever be associated with their fair names.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1106. The *Bengalee* advocates the claim of the Dowager Maharani of Indore to nine lakhs of rupees and a balance of the gift of her husband, the late Maharaja, sums which have been confiscated along with the property of the present Maharaja. The journal brings its advocacy to a close in the following terms:—

BENGALIEE,  
3rd Aug. 1902.

"We are no out-and-out admirers of Lord Curzon. We have never hesitated to criticise his policy when it merited criticism. But we are always willing to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and Lord Curzon has been conspicuous in redressing personal wrongs when committed by superior authority. We are convinced that he will institute a searching enquiry, and if the facts are as stated above, he will interfere in the interests of justice to protect the menaced rights of private property.

1107. The *Bengalee* deplores the decision of the Viceroy to return the visits of only a few of the Chiefs at the Delhi Darbar, remarking that such a course will occasion widespread heart-burning—and that in these circumstances, some of the Chiefs might consider it best to keep away from the Darbar.

BENGALIEE,  
5th Aug. 1902.

Lord Lytton, it proceeds to say, returned all the visits at the Imperial Assemblage. Lord Curzon is not physically less strong than Lord Lytton, nor is time more precious to him than to Lord Lytton. The journals hopes that it is not too late to prevent the Coronation Darbar at Delhi being converted into an instrument for wounding the *amour propre* of the great majority of the Ruling Chiefs of India.

1108. The following appears in the *Indian Mirror*:—

Lord Curzon and the Indian Princes.

"Before Lord Curzon lays down the reins of the State coach, he will have well-nigh brought down his prancing team of princely ponies on their knees—we mean, he will have well succeeded in pauperising the Princes of India, and some other people also. Famine and plague have taxed many of the Indian Feudatory States to their uttermost resources. Then came the calls for the Victoria Memorial Hall. The Dufferin Fund has never ceased to vex and tax. Then the Coronation 'guestship' in England for chosen favourites, who in their hearts must confess that they had better been left alone. Even "paying guests" cannot afford to disburse too long a bill. These same august individuals will be more or less "paying guests" at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. There is a bottom to the longest purse,—cannot Lord Curzon realise it? We see it stated in some of the Bombay papers that several Chiefs in Kathiawar will have to forego the pleasure of availing themselves of the invitation to be present at the Delhi Durbar. Their treasuries are empty, and on account of certain recent regulations, the Sowkars refuse credit to Princes, while they willingly lend to peasants. Let Lord Curzon take note of what we have just advanced in perfectly good faith."

INDIAN MIRROR,  
6th Aug. 1902.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1109. Regarding the promise of the Secretary of State that the Home Government would pay some portion towards the cost of the India Office reception, *Reis and Rayyet* remarks that there is reason and consistency in paying either all the expenses or nothing at all, and that whatever the reasons are, this imposition may be misunderstood as a tax on Indian loyalty. A reduction will not remove the blot brought on by the impost. When India has to bear all the expenses of the India Office, it may not be unreasonable that she should also bear the cost of the India Office reception. But in the Coronation festivities, India Office is English, not Indian. That reception was a welcome by England of India and not an Indian reception of others than Indians. To make India pay for that reception is to make that state function an Indian reception of Indians.

REIS AND RAYYET,  
2nd Aug. 1902.



AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
2nd Aug. 1902.

1110. If asked to advise, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it would recommend the Raja of Puri to compromise the case he has instituted against the police, as it is not proper

for an Indian, much less for an Indian of his position, to fight with officials. No good will come to him if he continues the case. "The Government will certainly not hang Mr. Garrett, even were it to find him guilty. Nor will it send the Police Inspector to the Andamans for having shown so much zeal in the cause of his master."

Nevertheless, the *Patrika* holds that it is incumbent on the Government to "punish the offenders, as the ignoring of such highhandedness is to encourage lawlessness; and to encourage lawlessness is to lay the axe at the root of British authority itself."

Finally, the journal refers to the Hindu community, the other party in the suit, whose wishes in this matter should be consulted. A great shock has been given to the feelings of Hindus throughout India, and though the Government sees no visible effect of the outrage that has been committed, it is there all the same engraven on their hearts.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th Aug. 1902.

1111. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is informed that the Raja of Puri is in a helpless condition and that pressure from all directions is being put on him to withdraw the case he

has brought against the police. A statement has been forced from him to the effect that he was willing to compromise, but that the old Rani is opposed to the arrangement. Thus the case is practically in the same condition as before. Although it is certain that the Raja will have to yield in the end, it is hoped His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will take due notice of the conduct of the Puri authorities, at least for the sake of good administration.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th Aug. 1902.

1112. The following paragraph is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—

His Majesty the King's Coronation.

Will the Emperor, during the Delhi Coronation, announce a new policy? Will His Imperial Majesty announce that India with its 300 millions needs his care more than does England with its 30 millions, and that he is, therefore, determined to fix his head-quarters at Delhi or Calcutta? Or will His Imperial Majesty announce that his love for his Indian subject will not permit him to leave the affairs of their country in the hands of paid officials who have no abiding interest in the land, and that he will, therefore, send his son, the heir-apparent, to take charge of India? Or, will His Imperial Majesty announce that the arrangement of governing India by an official, with his body in India and heart in England, can never be conducive to the welfare of the people, and that he has henceforth resolved to take the affairs of India directly in his own hands? If His Imperial Majesty does not announce any such change of policy, the Coronation will have no meaning to the people of this country, but will simply be a grand *tamasha* at their cost.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL  
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 9th August 1902.

H. B. ST. LEGER,

Asst. to the Insp.-General of Police, L. P.